

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER

OF

331
508

LABOR STATISTICS

FOR THE

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

1891-1892.

ROBERT A. SMITH, Commissioner,

PIERRE
CARTER PUBLISHING CO.,
1892.

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OFFICE OF DEPARTMENT OF LABOR STATISTICS,
SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA, Nov. 1, 1892. }

To His Excellency, Arthur C. Mellette, Governor of the State of South Dakota:

In accordance with Chapter 33, Session Laws of 1890, I herewith submit to you my biennial report on Labor Statistics. The report is necessarily incomplete, owing to an insufficient appropriation. I am not alone in this complaint, as it comes to me from the Commissioners of Labor Statistics in nearly all our Western states.

A personal canvass for statistics and a personal inspection of manufactories, mines, shipments, etc., would have resulted in a more satisfactory report.

I have been obliged to rely largely on written answers to questions sent out in blanks. I used every effort to obtain answers, as it was my only means of gathering statistics. Had

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all the blanks sent out been answered, this report would have been much more valuable. As it is, the report is based upon the answers of from 20 to 25 per cent of those requested and urged to reply.

I also encountered strong prejudice against the gathering of statistics of any kind, as being in the interest of stock gambling.

I need not tell you that gambling depends upon uncertainties, and that complete and accurate returns to this office of all kinds of statistics is the surest way of preventing gambling in any of the products of this State.

Our people need educating in this direction. In view, then, of an insufficient appropriation, of a new office without established precedents and of a lack of confidence in its usefulness, I plead excuse for whatever may be found crude or incomplete in this report, but submit it to you in hope that it may prepare the way for better things in the future and that it may receive from you the measure of approval that is its due.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT A. SMITH,

Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

FARMERS' REPORTS.

The following table presents the returns from 117 farmers scattered over twenty-seven counties of the State. Over 500 blanks were sent out, and had answers been more general the report would have been more valuable.

The following are among the interesting things shown by the table:

Of those reporting nearly all own their farms; very few are renters. Some till their own and rent of others. Some own and rent a part to others. The table indicates that in general the farmers of South Dakota own the land they till.

[illegible]

FARMERS' REPORTS.

[illegible]

This price of land per acre indicates a feeling of confidence. The price given is the price of the owners, and indicates the price at which they would be likely to sell, so may be above the market price for land, but as only a small per centage of the returns are under \$10 per acre, a feeling of security in the possession of their homes is indicated.

In few instances are there enough returns from any one county to make the average for wheat, oats, corn, etc., accurate for that county. A larger number of returns would be needed for accuracy, but the Commissioner can only report what he has received and submits these averages as approximate.

The variance in returns for the cost of labor on each acre of wheat, corn, etc., no doubt, is caused by the various estimates of the worth of a day's labor. But as the averages in many different counties are about the same, a good measure of reliability may be asserted for the returns of the table.

The returns from the counties longest settled indicate a high degree of prosperity for the farmers of these counties, and promise like prosperity in the future to the farmers in the newly settled portions of the State.

REVIEW OF THE TABLE OF FARM MORTGAGES.

The following table shows that of 113 farms, 77 or 69 per cent are mortgaged. The amount of sixty of the mortgages is reported, making a total of \$66,510, or an average for each of the sixty of \$1,108.50. The total reported value of these sixty farms is \$316,760, or an average value for each farm of \$5,279. The average farm mortgage, then, amounts to about one-fifth the average farm value.

It is worth noticing that only a few mortgages approach in amount the value of the farm mortgaged.

The interest table shows the highest rate to be 12 per cent, and the lowest $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, with an average of 8 44-100 per cent.

The reasons for mortgaging have been copied verbatim from the reports of the farmers; 24 per cent having borrowed to make improvements. Four others may be classed as having borrowed for improvements, although their reasons do not directly state this.

Twenty-two report having borrowed for purchase money or to buy more land.

Twenty six, or one-third of the whole number, report having borrowed on account of small debts, failure of crops or need of money.

COUNTY.	No. Farms Rept'd	Per cent of farms mortgaged.	Acres in farms.	Pres. val. of farms	Am't of mortgage	Rate of interest.	Reason for making the mortgage.
Beadle.....	6	66⅔%	164	\$2,460	\$ 500	10	Hail and failure of crops.
			320	4,000	400	10	For purchase money.
			480	4,800	Nt gn	10	For improvements.
			480	4,800	Nt gn	10	For improvements.
			160	3,200	Nt gn	9	For improvements.
Bon Homme.....	7	71	1,427	15,000	1,600	7 & 8	A matter of speculation.
			1,200	18,000	2,000	8	To purchase more.
			320	6,400	Nt gn	6	To purchase farm and build artesian well
			480	12,000	500	6	For improvements.
			177	3,540	600	9	B'lding, buying horses and farm mach'y
Brown.....	19	84	640	6,000	500	7	To improve, buy horses and farm mach'y
			320	2,560	1,100	7 & 10	To live and pay expenses in drought y'rs
			480	2,400	1,000	10	To build barns and fence pasture.
			320	3,200	.....	10	To buy horses and machinery.
			320	3,200	1,500	9	Hard times.
			320	4,480	1,200	10	To buy horses, machinery, and build.
			160	2,400	400	9	Failure of crops in '89, '90 and '91.
			320	2,400	1,900	10	To buy machinery and failure of crops.
			960	7,200	5,200	9	For purchase money, team and imp'm'ts
			248	1,240	750	6	To keep from starving.
			280	2,000	450	10	To pay machine debts.
			415	4,150	500	10	For improvements and failure of crops.
			650	3,250	1,300	10 & 12	For improvements.
			240	2,400	450	8	
			640	3,200	1,750	10	Had to have money—thought so at time
Clark.....	1	100	360	2,880	1,300	9	When I had good wheat price was 45 to 60c
Codington.....	6	66⅔%	160	3,200	1,000	10	For improvements and stock,
			400	6,000	300	7	For improvements and tsock.
			160	8,000	2,200	7 & 12	Short of money to begin.
Day.....	1	.....	640	.....	1,168	10 & 11	For purchase and to meet debts.
Davison.....	5	40	720	9,000	.....	7	Purchase money and improvements.
			320	5,000	600	7	For improvements.
Donglas.....	4	100	320	4,000	.....	9	To pay chattel mortgage.
			160	2,100	250	10	To buy horses.
			160	1,800	600	8	For purchase money on farm.
			670	13,400	1,250	9½	To buy and improve.
Clay	7	28½%	320	6,400	2,000	9	For improvements.
			120	2,500	600	8	Bad luck with horses and poor crops.
Hanson.....	3	66⅔%	680	13,600	3,000	8	For improvements and stock.
			160	1,320	1,200	7	Low prices, light crops, inability to meet expenses.
Hand	4	75	240	3,600	1,100	9 & 10	To buy teams and implements.
			800	8,000	1,700	9	Farming didn't pay, got behind and borrowed.
			960	14,400	.....	9 & 10	For want of funds.
Hutchinson.....	4	100	160	2,500	800	9	For improvements.
			160	3,200	675	9½	For improvements and stock.
			320	4,000	800	9	For purchase money.
			320	4,800	1,260	.....	For purchase money to put in other bus.
Kingsbury.....	3	33⅓%	160	1,280	300	6½	Need of money.
Lincoln.....	3	100	240	6,000	1,500	8	To pay debts.
			480	14,400	450	8	For purchase.
			160	5,000	2,000	8	To build, failure of crops, labor outlay
McCook.....	1	100	2,000	30,000	.....	6	To enable us to open it up.

BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE

COUNTY.	No. farms reported	Per cent of farms mortgaged	Acres in farms	Pres. val. of farms	Am't of mortgage	Rate of interest	Reason for making the mortgage.
Miner.....	5	20	680	10,500	1,100	9	For improvements.
Minnehaha	10	70	480	14,400	.....	8	Purchase money.
			160	3,000	500	10	To buy provisions.
			480	9,600	4,300	5½ & 7	To pay debts and purchase land.
			160	2,500	1,000	8	Purchase money.
			40	720	.....	6	
			240	6,000	400	7	To buy more land.
			280	8,400	1,000	9	Through loss by fire.
Potter	1	100	160	1,600	400	10	
Sanborn.....	5	80	320	3,200	700	10	To pay debts.
			160	1,600	400	10	To pay small debts.
			160	1,600	.....	7	For purchase money.
			160	2,400	.....	9	Failure of crops and sickness.
Spink.....	6	83	320	3,200	.....	10	To make improvements.
			480	4,800	500	10	Three failures of crops in succession.
			480	4,800	1,200	10	For purchase money.
			1,120	11,200	1,050	10	For improvements.
			800	4,000	800	10	For purchase money.
Turner	6	83	480	9,000	.....	9	For improvements.
			160	3,200	.....	8	For purchase money.
			320	6,500	1,500	9	To purchase more land.
			160	3,000	300	8	For improvements and education.
			360	7,200	1,000	6 & 8	For purchase money.
Yankton.....	6	33⅓	320	8,000	1,875	8	For improvements.
			1,040	20,800	.....	6	To buy cattle.

AVERAGES—Per cent of farms mortgaged, 69; present value of farms, \$5,279; amount of mortgages, \$1,108.50; rate of interest, 8 44-100. For improvements directly, 24; for stock and improvements indirectly, 5; for purchase money to buy more land, 22; for debts, failure of crops, or need of money, 26.

THE FARMERS' WAY OF HELPING THE FARMER.

In the blanks sent to farmers this question was asked.

What in your opinion would better the condition of the farmers and laboring men? The following pages give the answers to this question as they appear in the reports returned:

What in your opinion would better the condition of the farmers and laboring men?

ANSWERS.

1. Higher protection.
2. Transportation rates should be lower.
3. Lower interest and a law prohibiting gambling in produce.
4. A close application to business, devote the time they have for others to that of themselves.
5. Cheaper transportation, more money, less interest and all the necessities of life cheaper.
6. A little more rain in July and August. For farmers to stay away from town more, use less intoxicants. Let them be found at home where their business is. For laborers to keep employed twelve months in the year, even at less wages, and lay aside one half of all they earn.
7. Tariff.
8. Increase manufactures and home market for produce and do away with strikes.
9. Fewer men who want big incomes for doing nothing.
10. We are all right.
11. More capital employed in manufacturing, thus giving better markets and closer to producer.
12. Better markets and fewer commission men.
13. Plenty of rain and the election of Harrison and Reid.
14. More attention to work and less to politics.
15. The re-election of President Harrison.

16. Keep out of debt and till the land better.

17. A better class of farm help.

18. A sufficient amount of money to do the business of the country without all being done on credit.

19. The farmer increase his income and lessen his expenses. Laboring men have heaven on earth in our state.

20. Corn and stock raising.

21. Keep out of debt. Do better farming. Let the calamity howlers alone.

22. Another McKinley bill.

23. By a decrease in the number of farmers or a shrinkage in the amount produced. It is a well known fact that the products of the farmers are equal if not in excess of the amount required, and as long as we strain every nerve to grow more, and produce to an excess, so long will we suffer starvation prices. We might divide the agriculturists into two classes, namely: Americans and Foreigners. In the first the males and hired men produce the crops. In the second the whole family, men, women and children, do the labor. Must the American come down and adopt the ways of the Foreign brother in order to raise a family?

24. For farmers to work more and spend less time in talking politics (I apply this term to the shiftless ones). Cheaper railroad freights will help the industrious farmer. In other words government ownership of railways. Farm laborers are amply recompensed.

25. Free trade.

26. Generous reduction of the tariff.

27. Better cultivation and less acreage.

28. If they would be contented, till their farms better and keep out of debt.

29. Cheaper freight, cheaper machinery, cheaper interest, thorough cultivation, economy, go without what they could not pay for, and more rain as a general average.

30. Flail the demagogues.

31. Increase in the volume of currency.

32. Fewer acres farmed and more thorough tillage.

33. To elect both State and National Republican tickets.

34. More diversified farming and less politics.

35. The sub-treasury bill and government ownership of railroads.

36. Abolish all gambling in farm products. A more just system of railroad transportation and free coinage of silver.

37. As to laborers, their condition could not be bettered unless you gave them all you raised. As to farmers—bad management, poor farming, wastefulness and the habit of running into debt are the causes of most farmers troubles or failures. Those that tend to their business in a business way seem to be doing well.

38. For more men to make homes for themselves. Too much land is owned by one man and speculators.

39. Plenty of rain.

40. A government that would give the same show for the poor as our present government does the rich. Abolish the National banks and let the government run our railroads as they do our postoffice and put a stop to the infernal robbery we are subjected to by the many trusts. Give us a government bank, if a few of us are so lucky as to have a few dollars to lay away so we would know some dude would not run away to Canada with it. If you are in sympathy with the farmers and the working people in the cities, mills and mines, God bless you.

41. More work, less politics and free coinage of silver.

42. Economy.

43. Something to give them better returns for their products and a more equal system of taxation. I think also free delivery of mail throughout the country would make country life some pleasanter.

44. Less tariff, more money in circulation and less of our resources consumed by the liquor traffic. The scarcity of money and the loss by the liquor traffic are either enough to make hard times.

45. Less politics and more work.

46. More work and less standing on the corners talking politics.

47. A work-house for tramps.

48. A non-partisan board of arbitration.

49. To better the condition of farmers, I think it should be made unlawful to gather any statistics in regard to the crops so as to leave the speculator in ignorance as to the amount raised.

50. Transportation at cost, equal rights to all, special privileges to none.

51. The early demise of a few calamity howlers.

52. The condition of the farmer and laboring man can only be improved by legislation, both national and state, that will protect their interests as zealously as the interests of corporations, manufacturers and capitalists are. Until the passage of the "McKinley Bill" all legislation since the war has been in the interests of capital, and the agriculturist was lost sight of. The farmer is entitled to the same protection as combined capital and no more. Give us this and we will be satisfied.

53. Better cultivation and a less rate of interest.

54. Stay at home, do your own work or see that it is done, stop talking, stop raising wheat, get 100 sheep, increase up to 500, save every calf that is dropped, buy every one you can for two dollars, raise from 50 to 100 acres of millet and fifty acres of squaw corn, fifty to seventy five acres of oats, feed everything you raise. Keep out of debt, set a fair price on everything and let it slide when you get it. Don't wait for the two and a half cents. Go to bed at 9 p. m. and get up at 4 a. m. Rustle, vote the Republican ticket and be happy.

55. To raise more barley and less wheat, also hay and corn.

56. Better marketing facilities, cheaper transportation and a protective tariff stimulating manufactories and increasing consumers.

57. More diversified agriculture not all in one crop. South Dakota as a whole equals any state I know of. It is a country of great advantages and great disadvantages and when our

people utilize the former and omit the latter calamity will not stop here but pass on.

58. Cheaper money and more of it.

59. More diversified farming and lower interest on loans
But less attention to political calamity howlers.

60. Higher prices and a better method of farming.

61. Rainfall evenly divided.

62. Closing of saloons and strict attention to business.

63. Cheaper transportation and lower rates of interest. By the time the farmer pays the freight to eastern markets on his products and the charges on the goods which he receives in return there is little left for speculation and don't you forget it. To sum the matter up we get too little for what we have to sell and pay too much for what we buy.

64. Irrigation and tree culture. The enforcement of prohibition laws and the closing of saloons which equal in number our dry goods and general stores. This would add to the wealth and prosperity of our country and to the moral and financial improvement of the people. Especially is this true of the farmers and laboring men.

65. More factories, less farmers, less grain raised, wages per month \$20, per day \$1.50. Every county should encourage factories at the county seat.

66. Elect Weaver president.

67. Work more and talk less about the Republican party. A mixed crop would be best. More corn and hay and cattle would improve the situation.

68. Salvation.

69. More money and a change in the distribution of wealth.

70. Persistent efforts in their own vocation.

71. Cheaper money and more of it.

72. Better prices.

73. Higher prices and more rain.

74. More money and higher prices for our produce.

75. Keep out of debt and vote the Republican ticket.

76. To break up the trusts and combinations that are robbing the farmers.

77. More help. The answer to the question is so given for the reason that the demand for hired labor exceeds the supply to such an extent that laborers are unreliable.

78. By attending strictly to business and letting outside issues alone.

79. Attending strictly to your own business.

80. More factories. We are producing too much wheat for the present, but as our population is increasing so rapidly the time is not far distant when the farmer will receive prices for his product that will pay him well for his labor. This is under a government system of protection.

81. Keep out of debt. Hire less and do more work themselves.

82. Restriction of immigration. Greater diversity of occupations. Penalties for gambling in our products. Penalties for dockage. Less and fewer lies about crops. Keep our school lands. No alliances and hard work.

83. Better farming and cultivating fewer acres. The greatest difficulties I consider that we labor under are the high freight rates in getting our produce to market and having our coal and lumber brought in. Another trouble has been the high rate of interest, but that is regulating itself.

84. Plenty of rain, more artesian wells, better rates on railroad freights.

85. Better prices for wheat and stock. More reasonable transportation charges.

86. Reduce the number of our State Legislature once more, limit them to a session once every four years instead of two. Elect our United States Senators by the people instead of by the Legislature wrangling on politics two thirds of the session. Knock out a few more useless officials and hangers-on and cut down the salaries of some of the others. Then we would not have our property assessed its full value, raised by the State Board every year and pay three to four per cent tax on the raise.

87. Increase in the amount of currency, issue of said increase to pay necessary disbursements of government. Bona

fide control of railroads to insure honest rates. Abolition of National Banks and some system of loans whereby the man who is compelled to borrow might be able to sometime pay his debt. At present he who needs money for an emergency often fails to get it at all, or at usurious rates, while the man owning \$100,000 in bonds can borrow of the government \$90,000 at 1 per cent. This places the price of produce in the hands of those who control the currency. Laws to protect Sullivan against Tom Thumb or the wolf from the sheep would be as wise as the present laws protecting corporations. Lack of \$100 to meet an emergency (sickness, fire, loss of a horse, or other unusual expense) has kept hundreds of farmers paying tribute to banks loaning European capital for half a lifetime. The whole people could better afford to give a man outright \$100 in legal tender paper than to have an industrious sober citizen paying tribute to foreign usurers and their American stewards; and certainly we should help our needy citizens as readily as we help the banker to improve his condition or a railroad company to build a railroad for its own benefit. Last (but not least) a law authorizing farmers and laborers to hang any man who buys or sells paper wheat based on wind. Of course elevator charges and grading of wheat should be regulated with a firm hand and the beef combine should be dispersed by the United States army. At present the farmer works for all kinds of money getters who regulate their own business to make money rapidly, and if anything is left for him one year they try to rectify their mistake immediately. Will write again when you send another sheet of paper.

88. A more honest government by men who were not kept in office by patting the people on the back and commending their sins and follies as virtues. Turn the rascals out no matter what party they belong to and put in honest competent men who will not flatter the people to get office or to keep it. You will say that cannot be done under the present system. Then let's change the system.

89. For some to drink less liquor, others to raise more kinds of crop and buy no more machinery than is actually

needed and then take care of it when not in use. For farmers to send men to the Legislature who will pass such laws that will prevent combines and trusts taking all the profit on all they raise and leaving them barely enough to live on. For all laboring men to assist farmers in this move so they can buy produce for its true value and not at the price of a combine. I consider the Republican party the only true friend of the above classes.

90. For the United States to issue enough money to equal the aggregate of all business transactions so that the business can be done for cash instead of notes and mortgages. With a steady increase of population and a constant decrease of the volume of currency can't work nothing but disaster and stagnation to the industries of the country.

91. A government loan at the lowest possible interest, say 3 to 5 per centum, would save me enough to live comfortably, but as it is now we are paying 8 per cent real estate loan and 12 per cent chattel mortgage loan and blood money on top. By the government loaning money on real estate to farmers owing money to a certain limit, would be a great help, and all having money to loan and all the money in banks would be there for the purpose of serving those having no real estate and would only be a trifle higher interest charged than what government give it credit for. It has operated in Norway since 1846 and the small independent land holders has thereby increased 300 per cent and the banks have also increased 200 per cent and the population at the same time remains the same (no material increase). Any system that the government would operate to help real estate owners who live on and till their lands to a low rate of interest taken in with the county taxes and in like manner would bring down interest at once on any private money.

THE WAGE EARNER'S REPORT.

PLACE AND OCCUPATION.		No. report- ing	Highest, low- est, average	Hours of w'rk per day	Wages pr day	Wages pr w'k	Wages pr mo	Earnings for the year	Days lost f'm sickness	Days lost out of employ	Days lost thro' other causes	Total days lost	No. of single men	Cost of liv- ing of sin- gle men	No. of mar- ried men	No. in family	No. of family earn'g w'gs	Earnings of the family	Cost of living of family	No. owning homes	Val. of homes	Mortgages on homes	Interest paid	No. renting homes	No. rooms in houses rentd	Rent paid per month	American born	Foreign born	Belonging to labor union	Rates of ap- prentices in the trade	
YANKTON—																															
	Cigar makers.....	3	Highest 2 54 Lowest 2 47 Average 2 50	8	\$ 2 54 14 87 15 00	\$15 32* 59 50 60 00	\$ 60 91	\$ 731 00	3	14	6	14	1	\$ 3 03	2	3	1	\$ 713 00	\$ 713 00	3	6			3	1	\$11 00	3		3	\$1 to \$5	
	Blacksmiths.....	5	Highest 4 00 Lowest 3 00 Average 3 50	10	4 00 3 00 3 50	18 00 72 00	1,150 00	800 00	2	50	2	50	5	2	2	6	2	1,150 00	800 00	4	5,000			1	4½	8 ½	3		3		
	Carpenters.....	6	Highest 3 00 Lowest 1 10 Average 2 35	10	3 00 1 10 2 35	72 00	624 00	972 00	20	14	49	200	6	4	9	3	11-5	800 00	360 00	4	1,500	\$500 00	10	1	5	4 00	3	2	2		
	Wagon maker.....	1	Average 2 35	10	2 35		482 00	720 00	15	16		58	1	4	1	5½	1½	275 00	300 00	4	200			2	6	8 00	5	1	2		
	Butcher.....	1		12	2 50	15 00*	60 00	720 00				4	1	4	1	2	1	720 00	400 00	1	2,000			1	2	7 00	1	1	1		
	Tinner.....	1		10	2 50	15 00*	60 00	720 00					1	6	1	1	1	550 00	475 00	1	320	125 00	10	1		8 50	1	1	1		
	Fireman.....	1		10	2 50	15 00*	60 00	720 00					1	6	1	1	1	550 00	475 00	1	320	125 00	10	1		8 50	1	1	1		
	Reporter.....	1		14	2 50	15 00*	60 00	720 00					1	5	1	1	1	720 00								1					
	Foreman.....	1		10 & 9	2 40	14 90*	62 40	534 00	3	24		27	1	3	1	1	1	534 00	511 00	1	400	50 00	10				1				
	Mechanic.....	1		10	1 92		50 00*	900 00					1	6	1	1	1	900 00	600 00	1	1,000	300 00	8				1				
	Teamster.....	1		10	3 50	50 00*	204 00	1,836 00			78	78	110	1	2	3	1	1,836 00	1,300 00	1	1,500	750 00	12				1				
	Laborers.....	6		10	1 65 1 40 1 50	9 70 8 40 8 80	39 60 34 00 37 75	468 00 204 00 374 00	30 18 23	150 3		150 21	2	2 57	4	2	1	468 00 445 00 445 00	445 00 464 00 436 00	2	1,000 400	750 00 500 00 700	12 9	2	3	5 00 3 00 4 00	1	5			
SIOUX FALLS—																															
	Cigar makers.....	2	Highest 2 25 Lowest 2 00 Average 2 12	8	2 50 2 00 2 25	18 00* 19 50 14 50							2															2	2	1 to 5	
	Stone cutters.....	4	Highest 3 75 Lowest 3 50 Average 3 55	9	3 75 3 50 3 55	22 50 21 00 21 50	97 50 91 00 94 20	900 00 600 00 753 00	1	15	22	150	2	2 50	2	4	1	2,600 00	416 00	1	1,000						4		4	1 to 9	
	Blacksmiths.....	1	Highest 1 75 Lowest 1 50 Average 1 62	10	1 75 1 50 2 00	10 50* 9 00 40 00	44 00	523 00		14		23	1	3	1	1	1	523 00	220 00					1	4	6 50	1				
	Carpenters.....	3	Highest 2 50 Lowest 1 50 Average 2 00	10	2 50 1 50 2 00		280 00 250 00 265 00		130 75 102		150	3	3	1	6	1	1	280 00 250 00 265 00	400 00 250 00 325 00	1	1,300	600 00	10	2	2	6 00 5 00 5 50	2	1			
	Teamsters.....	1	Highest 40 00 Lowest 60 00 Average 50 00	10 & 12			40 00 60 00	600 00		26		26	1	2	1	1	1	600 00						1	5	6 00	1				
	Masons.....	3	Highest 5 00 Lowest 3 50 Average 4 00	10	5 00 3 50 4 00		576 00 200 00 449 00		162 40 101	16	162	1	340	2	2	3	1	815 00 200 00 550 00	700 00 300 00 500 00	2	3,000 2,000 2,500						1	2			
	Quarrymen.....	1	Highest 4 00 Lowest 2 00 Average 3 00	9	4 00 2 00 1 70		449 00 375 00	101	36		159	1	4	1	3½	1	1	550 00 407 28	500 00 350 00	1	2,500 900	700 00	6				1				
DELL RAPIDS—																															
	Blacksmith.....	1	Highest 2 00 Lowest 2 00 Average 2 00	9	2 00										1	4	1						1	4	6 50		1				
	Carpenter.....	1	Highest 4 00 Lowest 3 00 Average 3 50	10	4 00 3 00 3 50	24 00 18 00 20 00	80 00 60 00 70 00					100	3	8	1	1	1	350 00	150 00	8	350	150 00	8	2	3	9 00 5 00 7 00		3	3	1 to 10	
	Quarrymen.....	2	Highest 2 00 Lowest 1 40 Average 1 70	7	2 00 1 40 1 70		375 00	10	80		90		3	3	1	4½	1	375 00	375 00	2	150 30 90			1	3	2 00	3				
MILBANK—																															
	Carpenters.....	2	Highest 3 00 Lowest 2 00 Average 2 50	10	3 00 2 00 2 50				20	40		60	1		1	9	1		600 00	1	800	300 00	10				2		1 80 per c		
	Machinists.....	2	Highest 2 50 Lowest 1 75 Average 2 12	10 & 11	2 50 1 75 2 12	18 00 10 00 12 50	70 00* 45 00 67 50	800 00 540 00 670 00				6			2	5	1	800 00 540 00 670 00	500 00 500 00 550 00	2	600 500 550						1	1	1		
	Engineers.....	2	Highest 2 50 Lowest 1 80 Average 2 15	10	2 50 1 80 2 15	15 00 11 25 13 12	65 00 55 00 60 00	900 00	5			5			2	3	1	900 00 600 00 750 00	450 00 400 00 425 00	2	1,000 700	156 25	9				2		2		
	Tinners.....	1	Highest 2 50 Lowest 1 80 Average 2 15	10	2 50 1 80 2 15	15 00 11 25 13 12	65 00 55 00 60 00	900 00	5			5			2	3	1	900 00 600 00 750 00	450 00 400 00 425 00	2	1,000 700	156 25	9				2		2		
	Draymen.....	1	Highest 4 00 Lowest 2 50 Average 3 25	10	4 00 2 50 3 25				3			6			1	6	1		360 00	1	800						1	1	1		
	Clerk.....	1		10	2 30	13 86	60 00*	745 00				50	1	2 00	1	4	1			1	1,000						1				
	Brakemen.....	1		8	2 00	12 00	48 00*	300 00												1	3,000						1		1		
	Laborers.....	2		10	1 75 1 00		30 00	310 00				4	1		1	4	1			1	500	10					2	1			
CANTON—																															
	Tinners.....	1											1	2 00						1	500										
	Cigar makers.....	1											1							1	500										
ABERDEEN—																															
	Laborers.....	1		12 & 14	75	5 25	23 00	300 00							1	3	1	300 00	295 00		350 00							2			
PIERRE—																															
	Carpenters.....	2	Highest 3 00 Lowest 2 50 Average 2 75	10	3 00 2 50 2 75		450 00		150		150		2	3	1	1	1	450 00	300 00	2	1,000	325 00	8				2				
	Teamsters.....	1		12	3 00		40 00*	480 00		200	4	200	1	4	1	1	1	400 00	400 00	1	500						1	1			
	Wagon makers.....	1		10	1 50	9 00	35 00	300 00		100		100	1	6	2	1	1	300 00	240 00	1	2,000	400 00	8				1	1	1		
	Surveyors.....	1		8	3 00						75	75	1	5	5	3	1	344 00	250 00	1	1,500	600 00	8				1				
	Janitors.....	1		12 & 15			35 00*	400 00	30	10		40	1	4	3	1	1	500 00		1	700	200 00	10				1				
	Lathers.....	1		10	2 50			400 00		140		140	1	4	1	1	1	400 00		1	300										

THE REPORT OF THE WAGE EARNERS.

The table is compiled from returns made by wage earners in ten of the cities of the state. The table shows that in no case are the wages paid low and in many cases the wages paid are high.

In general the annual earnings reported are good to very good.

The loss of time from sickness averages but five and seven-tenth days in the year per man, indicating a marked degree of healthfulness.

The total loss of time indicates an average loss of thirty six and six-tenth days in the year per man, indicating fair stability of employment.

There are reported eighty three married men and forty-three single men, sixty-nine owning homes and thirty-six renting homes. Seventy American born and fifty-five Foreign born, and fifty-seven belonging to some labor union or labor organization.

THE WAGE EARNERS' WAY OF HELPING THE LABORER.

In the blanks sent to employes remarks regarding the condition of wage workers and their families and what in your opinion would improve it were asked, for the following is a verbatim report of the remarks made by those returning the blanks:

1. For the general cause of depression in business would respectfully refer you to the demands of the platform of the Independent or People's party; also to Wm. Emery's seven conspiracies which have enslaved the American people.

2. You ask my opinion what would improve it. Well sir, in a nut shell—the only remedy is, less drink, less gambling, unity of the working class and the ballot box.

3. Immigration has had no effect on my trade. I have plenty of work but am not laboring by reason of old age.

4. Having no regular trade I cannot speak specifically regarding the effect of immigration. I am always ready and willing to work, but cannot always find it. I notice though that there are lots of folks in high places who don't work half as hard as I do who are getting richer all the time while I just barely hold my own.

5. Immigration has made some difference to labor here. It has made labor cheaper. I should say as an American citizen to enforce the law in regard to the contract system of labor.

6. I do not think foreign immigration has had much if any effect on my trade (clerk). But it does effect the section men and coal heavers. There are about 15,000 section men employed by this company at the munificent sum of \$1.10 per day. They are nearly all foreign born. Their total earnings for each month is from \$28.50 to \$31.00. The balance of railroad men employed by this company seem to be fairly well paid.

7. I have no fault to find.

8. Immigration of foreign laborers and especially Chinamen has more to do with this than any other thing in San Francisco. There are thousands of Chinese that take the places of the white people. There are many thousands that work in the canneries of Alaska and there are not many rich men in California that do not employ Chinese. Most of the fruit that we eat is picked and cultivated by Chinamen. Very few hotels advertise for white help, most employ Chinese.

9. Boilers should be inspected and engineers licensed and graded according to qualifications and experience.

10. My work is mostly setting up drills, harrows, binders, etc., putting in pumps and such. Have worked for W—— Bros. three years last October. Have had an increase of wages every year. My children are too small to work. I have a house and lot but haven't them all paid for yet. Wages are pretty good around here. Prices for groceries and dry goods are quite reasonable.

11. In regard to salaries and wage workers, a man with my earnings has nothing to waste in order to have any of the necessities of life. I try to have a little comfort in my home, consequently do not save up much. But I know quite a few here working seventy hours a week one week and ninety-one hours the other week for \$1.15 per ten hours, and it seems as though it must be hard to live at that rate.

12. Immigration has hurt the cigar makers trade judging from old country cigar makers tramping the country looking for work.

13. To live within their means.

14. More money. Immigration has cheapened my trade.

15. I am a carpenter and work at the trade during vacations. The Scandinavians nearly ruin the trade.

16. Immigration has no effect on my trade that I know of.

17. We are kindly treated and not overworked by our superintendent.

18. A woman should receive the same amount of money for a days work as a man when she does as much work as a

man would do, and then she could help to support the other members of her family, but as it is at present she barely receives enough to clothe her, and the male members of the family have to keep her, while she occupies the place that one of them ought to have and receive men's wages. The introduction of foreign labor is the curse of this country. McKinley ought to have had this class of importation in his famous bill and the duty should have been as high as possible.

19. Immigration has hurt my trade for the reason that foreigners work so cheap.

20. To make good laws and have principle enough to stay with them.

21. Immigration has and is continually reducing the amount of labor and wages in my line of business.

22. The eight hour system in mine, mill and shop. Monthly payments without withholding anything. Equal pay for the same work regardless of sex.

23. I look upon the discontinuance of the corporation or company stores as the best means to help the working people of our district and a law saying that all employes of corporations, companies or contractors be paid in money, as the working people would get the benefit of honest competition and not be forced to purchase of their employer.

24. The contract system in the manufacture of boots and shoes through the hiring of convict labor in manufacturing has made shoemaking, that is custom shoemaking, unprofitable. In fact factory work is nearly entirely displacing custom work in the Hills country. It is not so much the price of labor as the getting any of it to do at any price. That holds good outside of shoemaking likewise. Skilled mine labor is well paid here, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per day, but there is idle labor here and conditions seem to be getting worse every year.

25. I am opposed to foreign labor in any shape. I am in favor of eight hour work days. I am in favor of having laws passed by the Legislature in favor of the laboring classes in general.

26. It is my opinion that the wages paid in this locality

are sufficient to afford the laborer a comfortable living and a small margin besides if steady work can be obtained.

27. Foreign laborers have caused reduction in wages but not in provisions and necessities of life.

28. There is at present a lack of employment for labor and in my opinion it is due to the lack of a circulating medium in sufficient volume to do the business of the country. In my opinion we would be better off if we would prohibit foreign labor entirely.

29. The condition of wage workers is fairly good. Enforce prohibition law and everybody join labor organizations.

30. I think trade unions are a good thing to help maintain wages, but they can't do much for the masses. Apprentices do not make much difference here, with us for a new man receives the same pay where he is able to obtain work. Immigration of foreign laborers hurts us here more than anything else. Too many men for the work there is to do. I fully endorse the People's party, and if there had been as much good work everywhere as here the result would have been different.

31. You are too well versed in the conditions of the laboring people in general for me to take up your valuable time with its recital. There was never a bad result but sprung from a bad cause. The vast difference existing between the different classes of our people today does spring from difference of opportunities. Naturally opportunities are about equal and only become unequal or unnatural through statutory interference. It seems to me to be folly in wasting valuable time and money in legislating against the effect of these bad laws. Better repeal the laws. Occupancy and use should be the only title to land. Trade of all kinds should be absolutely unrestricted. A medium of exchange should be had at cost. This I believe the people would establish upon a sound basis, independent of the government. If it were not for government interference and monopoly of finance, under such opportunities as these, I believe opportunities would be more plentiful than now, wages would tend to the maximum, and leave no profit for capital, thus compelling laboring men to be laborers and

capitalists combined. I believe almost universal co operation would result, perfectly voluntary on the part of the co-operators and with this social order that seems to me would result from an equality of opportunities would spring peace and plenty, and mankind would have entered upon a road leading to a higher, better and grander civilization.

32. More wages and shorter hours.

33. Steadier employment, less hours and better wages.

34. Immigration has no effect on my trade.

35. My opinion is that there is too much immigration.

36. I cannot say that foreign labor hurts our trade, though the number of our tradesmen who have come to this country within five years have overrun it. The increase in the number of men in the last five years has exceeded the increase in the demand for granite paving blocks, so we are often idle.

37. Immigration has not hurt my trade.

38. Prohibition would improve it.

39. Immigration has not hurt our trade, I believe that our kind of work should be done by days' work and not by contract. We have to lose some time when the contractor skips.

40. ☐ I think trades unions are necessary for protection.

41. Immigration has hurt my trade to some extent.

42. I think that if the laborers or the union men would not think themselves so great because they belong to organizations they would do better. Some think they can do anything and call out the men and have a strike because they do belong to a union. If they would be a little consistent there would not be so many strikes on record to their sorrow.

43. I think convict labor is doing my trade more harm through the country than anything else I know of.

44. Foreign laborers have flocked to this country in such numbers as to give the manufacturer the advantage, consequently wages are 25 per cent lower than should be for common laborers. Bosses, time-keepers and book-keepers wages are good, from \$1,000 to \$3,000 per year.

45. The foreign element predominates in this locality among the working class and are in greater numbers than there

is demand, consequently the employers take advantage of that fact and have cut wages to some extent from time to time. We know nothing of contract labor here.

46. I believe in the restriction of foreign immigration. Laws should be made to protect laborers from being controlled by capital unjustly.

47. Immigration of foreign laborers either under the contract system or otherwise should be stopped.

48. A compulsory education law would tend to build and improve homes. The home is fundamentally American. National prohibition of liquor, suppression of vicious sports.

49. The influx of foreigners has tended to reduce wages, \$1.50 to \$2.25 being about the average.

50. Foreign laborers hurt our trade a good deal, for they will work cheaper than we can afford to, and if we don't work as cheap as they do we can't get any work.

51. I am satisfied.

52. Stop tenement house and contract labor and have all wage workers belong to a good union and use nothing but union made goods. Whenever that is done the wage workers can say they have at last what a few have tried to get for centuries.

53. Stop contract and convict labor; also tenement house labor and our trade would be greatly benefited by the same.

54. Prison labor. Tenement house labor.

55. The condition of wage workers would be benefited if we had a railroad in here.

56. Put tariff on foreign labor and have free commerce. A foreigner a citizen for twenty-one years before allowed to vote.

57. Foreign labor has had a great effect on my trade.

58. Too many foreign laborers out here for a white man's good. That is all the trouble. Stop foreign laborers from coming and turn back half of what we got here.

59. Reduce the hours of labor. Educate the masses so that they will understand the importance of sending men to congress who will work for their interest instead of corporations who grind them down every chance they get.

60. This camp would be vastly benefited by a repeal of

the present mining law. As it now stands some men will own from six to twenty locations. They find it impossible to do the necessary assessment work and on the first day of January they relocate them, and so continue from year to year. There is not a clause in the present mining law that will be decided by any two courts alike (that is to mean the same thing). Let a law be passed that will be so plainly worded that all can understand alike.

61. The labor laws have been a dead letter to hundreds so far. On account of the selfishness of the politician and heartless corporations and politicians working hand in hand. Land for those that use it (or free land) and transportation at cost, and money issued direct to the people without the intervention of the National bank. Yes, the contract system has had some effect on labor, but our home contract system of the railroad has had the worst effect, shipping two men in here for every job.

62. Foreigners are continually displacing American labor on the Belt. The reason is they are more tractable and put up with conditions that Americans would not.

63. There are a great many foreign laborers in the Hills that are taking the places of Americans in different industries at reduced wages and as soon as they accumulate a little money they go to the land of their birth to spend it. They live on very little and can work on what an American would starve on. I only know of one way that in my opinion would help matters and that is by thorough organization and education. I believe that all who toil for a living should organize for self protection.

64. I think that the immigration of foreign laborers from Italy and the Danes hurt our trade and should be stopped.

65. The foreigners are gradually taking the places of American miners for the reason that they will exist under conditions that an American could not exist under and submit to impositions that Americans would not submit to and vote according to the dictation of bosses.

66. Yes, the Italians or the Swedes that come to this country don't take out naturalization papers, don't become citizens and keep out the Americans that need work.

67. Kill off the Anarchists and agitators and colonize the Irish in Central Africa.

68. Foreign labor has not hurt our camp, but at the other camps there have been men shipped in to do railroad work who went to do mining work at \$1.50 per day, but they were stopped by the Miners union. They were not foreign immigrants alone. I am a foreigner myself but a citizen of the United States. If the working people of the Black Hills had their pay every week it would be a great benefit to them. They have to take their goods mostly from the company's store for which they pay about two prices.

69. Wages are good here in the mining camps owing to labor unions, which in my opinion is the only way to keep them good. But the price of all the necessities of life are outrageously high. So there is not so much difference between wages and living here and other places where wages and supplies are low. It is said that in some of the camps in order to hold a job a man must give the foreman \$20.00 per month from his wages. Is there not some way to prevent this.

70. Each individual should receive wages according to his ability. No apprentice should be allowed in a mine any more than one should be allowed to run an engine. Keep away from the saloons and gambling houses. Immigration has had a great effect in various ways.

71. Foreign labor makes it harder to obtain work.

72. I believe that the law is wrong that allows a company or individual to get a patent on a mining claim and not work it. If they did not have a patent they would have to do \$100 worth of work on each claim. There are several claims in this district that I could make wages on if I had free access to them. The entire system of laws governing mines is a fraud.

73. Lack of employment from inability to obtain work has caused much want among miners. Inability to collect wages from employers causes frequent distress. In this locality any miner who has steady work and receives his pay regularly can support his family comfortably by exercise of prudent economy. A day's work should be but eight hours and employers should be compelled by law to pay every week.

MANUFACTURERS' EMPLOYES.

County and occupation of employees.	No. Employed			Wages per Day.			No. h'rs in days work	Total empl'd
	Men	Wmn	Min's	Highe't	Low.	Aver'ge		
MINNEHAHA—								
General manager.....	1			\$ 3 33 ¹ / ₃	\$.....	\$.....	12	1
Millers	2			3 33 ¹ / ₃	2 00	2 66 ¹ / ₂	12	2
Engineers	2			2 00	2 55	2 00	12	2
Cleaners	2			1 50	1 50	1 50	12	2
Packers	1			1 50	1 50	1 50	12	1
Teamsters.....	1			1 50	.....	1 50	12	1
Laborers	2			1 50	1 50	1 50	12	2
Coopers.....	1	1		1 50	1 50	1 50	12	2
YANKTON—								
Steam fitters.....	2			2 00	1 50	1 62 ¹ / ₂	10	2
Plumbers	2			1 50	.....	.....	10	2
Laborers	2			1 50	.....	.....	10	2
Superintendent	1			150 00*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineers.....	1			90 00*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cashier	1			125 00*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemist	1			90 00*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shipping clerk.....	1			75 00*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miller.....	1			75 00*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fireman.....	1			50 00*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foremen	6			2 50	1 60	2 05	.....	.....
Kiln men.....	40@60							
Quarrymen.....								
Mill hands.....								
Mechanics.....								
Laborers.....			2	1 50	1 00	.....	.....	.....
Car drivers.....	59@79							
CODINGTON—								
Laborers	8			2 00	1 50	1 78	.....	.....
Blacksmiths.....	3			2 50	1 25	1 65	10	3
Bottle washers.....	1		1	3 00	1 00	.....	10	2
Bottlers.....	1			.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Millers and elevator men.....	5			2 00	1 50	1 75	10	5

*Per month and house.

EMPLOYERS ON EMPLOYES' REPORTS.
BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	No. Employees			Wages per Day			Hours consti- tuting a days' work	Total employed
	Men	Minors	Women	Lowest	Highest	Average		
MINNEHAHA COUNTY—								
Book-keepers	3	.....	.....	\$2 00	\$4 00	\$3 00	9	3
Foremen	5	.....	.....	2 50	5 00	3 75	9	5
Engineers	2	.....	.....	2 50	2 50	2 50	9	2
Blacksmiths.....	16	.....	.....	1 00	3 50	2 94	9 & 10	16
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	2	.....	.....	1 75	1 75	1 75	9	2
Masons.....	3	.....	.....	4 00	4 22	4 11	8	3
Machinists.....	6	.....	.....	2 00	2 00	2 00	10	6
Moulders.....	2	.....	.....	2 50	2 50	2 50	10	2
Stonecutters.....	102	.....	.....	3 00	5 00	3 62	9	102
Stonecutters' apprentices.....	1	2	.....	1 00	2 25	1 62½	9	3
Superintendents.....	2	.....	.....	4 50	6 00	5 25	9	2
Quarrymen.....	75	.....	.....	1 50	2 25	1 91½	9	75
Pavers.....	6	.....	.....	4 00	4 00	4 00	9	6
Carvers	2	.....	.....	6 00	6 00	6 00	9	2
Wheelwrights.....	2	.....	.....	1 75	2 25	2 00	10	2
Painters.....	2	.....	.....	1 75	2 25	2 00	10	2
Tinners.....	1	.....	.....	3 00	3 00	3 00	10	1
Teamsters.....	14	1	.....	1 25	1 50	1 42	9	15
Drillers	51	.....	.....	2 00	2 25	2 12½	9	51
Tool boys.....	.....	3	.....	1 00	1 00	1 00	9	3
Laborers.....	97	1	1	50	2 50	1 75	9 & 10	99
Total.....	394	7	1			835 85		402
Average.....						2 37½	9	50

Total number of firms reporting, 8. Total number of days operated in year, 1,707; average, 284½. Amount paid in wages and salaries (for five firms) \$76,077.87; average, \$25,215.57. Capital invested (for three firms) \$130,000; average, \$43,333.33. Gross earnings (for three firms) \$54,633.73; average, \$18,211.24. Increase or decrease of wages, no change reported. One strike reported, settled by arbitration.

COUNTIES.	No. Employees			Wages per Day			Hours consti- tuting a days' work	Total employ'd
	Men	Minors	Women	Lowest	Highest	Average		
YANKTON COUNTY—								
Carpenters.....	4	.....	.....	2 50	2 50	2 50	10	4
Bricklayers	5	.....	.....	4 00	4 00	4 00	10	5
Stonemasons.....	2	.....	.....	3 50	3 50	3 50	10	2
Plasterers.....	2	.....	.....	3 50	3 50	3 50	10	2
Laborers	5	.....	.....	1 50	1 50	1 50	10	5
Total.....	18					\$51 50		18
Average.....	18					2 86	10	18
CUSTER AND PENNINGTON COUNTIES—								
Miners	250	.....	.....	2 50	5 00	3 50	10	250
Engineers.....	50	.....	.....	2 00	5 00	3 00	10	50
Blacksmiths.....								
Carpenters.....								
Surveyors.....								
Clerks.....								
Laborers								
Total.....							10	300
Average.....						\$3 41	10	300

Total number firms reporting, 1; total number of days operated in year, 365; increase number men employed, 300.

STATEMENT REGARDING THE BLACK HILLS.

The Black Hills mineral district includes the counties of Lawrence, Pennington and Custer, Whitewood mining district being the largest wherein the large mines under the Homestake company are situated, Lead being the largest city in any of the mineral districts of the Black Hills. Lead has a population of 4,000, maintained directly and indirectly upon the mining industry.

The number of miners, engineers, blacksmiths, shovelers, timber men, car men, cage tenders, mill men, mule drivers, foremen, shaft bosses and superintendents will amount to 800 men. The wages are governed by positions held. Engineers \$4.00 per day, fire men \$3.00 per day, miners \$3.50 per day, timber men \$3.50 per day, shovelers, car men, mule drivers, timber helpers or any helper in the mines \$3.00 per day. Mill men employed in the reduction of ores are paid as follows: Engineers \$4.00 per day, amalgamators \$3.50 per day, stamp feeders \$3.00 per day, foremen \$3.00 per day, assistant helpers around the mines and mills \$2.50 per day, except competent night watchmen whose duty is to guard against fire, \$3.00 per day.

The next largest city in the Whitewood mineral district is Terraville, which has a population of 1,500, all employed in and around the mines and mills. Wages and rules the same as at Lead.

Next comes Central City with a population of 800, of which the principal business is mining, the same wages being paid.

The Ruby, Bald Mountain and Green Mountain mining district is also situated in Lawrence county. This district has a growing population of 500 people. This district is known as the refractory or mining district which has greatly improved (over two-thirds) within the past year upon the discovery of a method and process of reducing these basic ores in the extrac-

tion of the gold and silver they contain. The same wages rule here as in the Whitewood mining district.

The next is the Galena mining district, which produces silver ores, and under the decrease in the price of silver this mining city has gradually fallen off, however the same wages rule. It has a population of 250.

Bear Gulch mining district has a population of 100, principally employed in placer mining. Mining throughout the Black Hills mineral district has increased during the year 1892 over a third; 7,000 men were employed in 1891; 10,000 men are now employed in 1892, wages remaining the same. Idle men of any kind are scarce.

The mineral production of the Black Hills has increased over one-third and the full amount for 1892 is \$8,000,000.

TABLE OF WAGES AND PRICES PAID IN DIFFERENT
CITIES OF THE BLACK HILLS.

LEAD CITY.

Waiter girls in hotels.....	\$25.00 per month and board.
Head cooks.....	Average \$60.00 per month and board.
Laundry girls.....	\$25 00 per month and board.
Second cooks.....	\$30.00 per month and board.
Dish washers.....	\$27.50 per month and board.
Yard men.....	\$27.50 per month and board.
Sugar, granulated.....	Sixteen pounds per dollar.
Arbuckle's coffee.....	25 cents per pound.
Teas.....	40, 50, 75 and 90 cents per pound.
Flour.....	Per hundred weight, \$3.25, \$3.00 and \$2 75.
Beef.....	5 to 15 cents per pound.
Hogs.....	\$5.75 per hundred, live weight.
Nails.....	6 cents per pound.

DEADWOOD.

Carpenters.....	\$3.50 to \$4.00 per day.
Stone masons.....	\$4.00 per day.
Bricklayers.....	\$5.00 per day.
Servant girls.....	\$20.00 to \$25.00 per month and board.
Board.....	\$25.00 per month.

Prices of provisions the same as in Lead City.

HILL CITY.

Prices about the same as at Deadwood.

RAPID CITY.

Carpenters.....	\$3.50 to \$4.00 per day.
Bricklayers.....	\$5.00 per day.
Stone masons.....	\$5.00 per day.
Ranchmen.....	\$35.00 per month and board.
Common laborers.....	\$2.00 per day.
Board.....	\$4.00 to \$5.00 per week.

EMPLOYEES, 1892.

Inc.		Wis. Minn & P			Illinois Central.					Fremont, Elkhorn & Mo. Valley					Total		
Av. per day	Hrs in dys wk	No. employ'd	Wages per month	Hrs in dys wk	No. employed	Highest	Lowest	Average	Hrs in dys wk	No. employed	Highest	Lowest	Average	Hrs in dys wk			
.....	..	4	\$40 00†	10	Men 4										266		
					Women1	5	\$3 66	\$ 83	\$1 93	10					270		
\$1 75	10										Passg'r	6	\$4 00	\$3 70	\$3 85	10	265
4 00	10										Freight	11	4 30	3 00	3 65	10	
2 25	10										Passg'r	6	2 50	2 20	2 35	10	272
											Freight	11	2 80	2 20	2 50	10	
3 00	10																189
2 00	..																381
																	125
											3	2 75	2 75	2 75	10		147
2 00	10										4	†70 00	†50 00	†60 00	10		559
		7	45 00	..	2	1 90	1 50	1 70	10								388
1 60	10	7	1 25	10	3	1 25	1 25	1 25	10								1,079
2 10	..	1	50 00	10	1	1 66	1 66	1 66	10								250
1 50	10				1	1 66	1 66	1 66	10								193
1 50	10				1	1 16	1 16	1 16	10	8	†55 00	†45 00	†50 00	10			967
																	2
																	2
					2	1 66	1 66	1 66	10								3
																	4
																	3
1 50	10				1	1 25	1 25	1 25	10	3	†50 00	†50 00	†50 00	10			22
					1	1 50	1 50	1 50	10								2
																	1
																	1
																	2
																	1
																	1
										1	100 00	per	mo.	10			1
\$1 88		20	\$1 60		16			\$1 71		53				\$2 69			5,400

REPORT OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES, 1892.

EMPLOYEES.	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.				C. & N.W.		Great Northern Railway.			B. C.-R. & N.		Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.				Wis. Minn & P			Illinois Central.				Fremont, Elkhorn & Mo. Valley				Total			
	No. employ'd	Total No. dys worked	Total yearly wages	Average daily wages	No. employ'd	Average daily wages	No. employed	Wages per month			No. employed	Average daily wages	No. employ'd Agents and helpers	Wages per Mo.			No. employ'd	Wages per month	Hrs in dys wk	No. employed	Wages per day			Hrs in dys wk	No. employed	Wages per day			Hrs in dys wk	
								Highest	Lowest	Average				Highest	Lowest	Av. per day					Highest	Lowest	Average			Highest		Lowest		Average
Station agents.....	166	52,083	\$ 111,883 85	\$2 15	77	\$1 76	1	\$100 00	\$60 00	\$80 34	9	\$1 66 2/3				4	\$40 00	10	Men 4				10					266		
Other station men.....	204	64,135	116,751 82	1 82	38	1 42	Men 9	50 00	43 00	45 50			Men 16	\$115 00	\$45 00	\$1 75 10				Women 1 5	\$3 66	\$ 83	\$1 93	10					270	
Engineers.....	184	57,751	210,884 28	3 65	42	3 71	Women 1-10	120 00		120 00	2	4 50	Women 1 17			4 00 10													265	
Firemen.....	186	58,288	181,865 22	2 26	45	2 29	9	67 50		67 50	2	2 25	13			2 25 10									Pass'g'r 6	\$4 00	\$3 70	\$3 85 10	272	
																									Freight 11	4 30	3 00	3 65 10		
																									Pass'g'r 6	2 50	2 20	2 35 10		
																									Freight 11	2 80	2 20	2 50 10		
Conductors.....	149	43,731	139,673 34	3 19	32	3 45	Pass'g'r 2	100 00		100 00																			189	
							Freight 2	90 00	90 00	90 00	2	3 00	7	195 00	70 00	3 00 10														
							Mixed 5	100 00	80 00	90 00																				
							B'km'n 18	60 00		60 00	4																			
Other trainmen.....	281	88,118	163,015 39	1 85	62	2 32	B'g' age men 2	65 00		65 00	2	1 75	12	55 00	50 00	2 00													381	
Machinists.....	112	35,259	95,571 50	2 71	10	2 36																			3	2 75	2 75	2 75 10	125	
Carpenters.....	118	37,168	85,649 97	2 30	27	2 08					2	2 75																	147	
Other shopmen.....	472	148,195	269,971 09	1 82	63	1 63							20			2 00 10													559	
Section foremen.....	241	75,828	133,284 03	1 76	95	1 70	30	45 00	45 00	45 00	13	1 50					7	45 00		2	1 90	1 50	1 70 10						388	
Other trackmen.....	660	207,199	264,903 67	1 23	254	1 20					45	1 25				1 60 10	7	1 25	10	3	1 25	1 25	1 25 10						1,079	
Switchmen, flagmen and watchmen.....	231	72,487	146,493 99	2 02	7	1 91							10			2 10	1	50 00	10	1	1 66	1 66	1 66 10						250	
Telegraph operators and dispatchers.....	159	49,935	104,030 45	2 08	16	2 30	7	50 00	40 00	46 43	2	1 50	8			1 50 10				1	1 66	1 66	1 66 10						193	
All other employees and laborers.....	905	284,101	486,485 82	1 71	19	2 09	30						4			1 50 10				1	1 16	1 16	1 16 10						967	
Employers' account floating equipment.....					2	4 31																							2	
General officers.....					1	9 58																							2	
General office clerks.....					2	4 92																							3	
Clerks.....							1	40 00	40 00	40 00										2	1 66	1 66	1 66 10						3	
Mail carriers.....							4	15 00	7 00	12 50																			4	
Car inspectors.....							2	70 00	60 00	65 00	1	1 50																	3	
Coal heavers.....							2	40 00	40 00	40 00	1	1 50																	3	
Wipers.....							4	45 00	45 00	45 00	2	1 25	12			1 50 10				1	1 25	1 25	1 25 10						3	
Car repairers.....							1	50 00	50 00	50 00										1	1 50	1 50	1 50 10						22	
Roadmaster.....											1	3 00																	2	
Cashier.....											1	2 00																	1	
Hostler.....											2	1 66																	1	
Car cleaner.....											1	1 50																	2	
Pump repairers.....											1	2 00																	1	
Foremen.....																													1	
Totals.....	4,058				792		143				94		224				20			16					53					
Average days' wages.....		\$ 1,274,278	\$2,460,464 42	\$1 93		\$1 86				\$1 59		\$1 52				\$1 88		\$1 60					\$1 71					\$2 69	5,400	

*Engine watchman. †With house, fuel and light. ‡Per month. Average wages per day for the State, \$1.90.

MANUFACTURERS' REPORT.

COUNTY.	Number days operated in year	Number of persons em- ployed	Amount paid in wages and salaries	Kind of goods manu- factured	Quantity	Value	Value of raw material used	Value of production	Value of plant at pres- ent	Class of power used	Number of steam boilers	Total horse power	Year when operations commenced	Value of plant at that time	Value of production first year
Minnehaha.....	300	13	\$6000	Rolled oats and feed	24,000 bbls	\$10,000	\$66,000	\$90,000	\$50,000	Steam	1	.	80	\$40,000	.....
Lake.....	180	4	.....	Upholstery and tow	500 tons	6,000	2,000	.....	3,000	Steam	1	12	1887	500	\$ 400
	240	60 to 80	.....	Portland cement	30,000 bbls	.....	.....	60,000	200,000	Steam	4	350 to 500	1890	.....	.....
Yankton.....	300	3 to 10	2,400	{ Steam and hot water heating, plumbing, sheet iron and cor- nice work.	.....	10,000	8,000	12,000	4,500	.....	.	.....	1887	2,800	3,000
	150	8	2,000	Upholstering tow	300 tons	6,000	1,500	.....	4,000	Horse p'w'r	.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	275	5	2,500	Harrows and plows	.....	.....	1,000	3,000	2,000	Steam	1	4	1881	150	.....
Codington....	300	5 to 6	2,500	Cigars	25,000	7,500	3,750	.....	.....	Hands	.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	3	1,800	Soda water	.....	8,000	2,000	8,000	10,000	Water	.	25 to 30	1884	1,500	600
	300	5	3,000	Corn meal, graham	.....	.....	30,000	40,000	4,000	Steam	1	.....	1887	4,000	30,000

REPORT OF FLOUR AND FEED MILLS.

Name and Location of Mill Company	Value of mill and machinery	Total capital invested	Motive Power		Capacity in bbls 10 hrs.	Number of rolls	Number of buhrs	No. bu. of grain ground during the year	Total cost of grain	No. pounds of flour manufactured in the year	No. pounds graham	No. pounds feed	Total value of mill product for the year	No. days run during the year--night, day.	Average No. of employees	Price of Labor		Managers	Salesmen	Book-keepers	Clerks	Foremen	First Millers	Second Millers	Mill-wright	Engineers	Teamsters	Apprentices		Laborers		Hours of labor daily
			Water	Steam												Increase	Decrease											No. employed	Average monthly wages	No. employed	Average monthly wages	
Rapid River Mill Co., Rapid City.....	\$ 30,000 00	\$ 45,000 00	Water	.....	50	6 double	.....	65,000	\$ 47,000 00	2,244,000	32,000	75,000	\$ 60,000 00	250	6	The same	The same	1	\$125 00													
Kampeska Mill Co., Watertown.....	12,000 00	15,000 00	.....	Steam	30	12	.....	5,000	.....	190,000				250	4	The same	The same	1	50 00													
Montrose Roller Mill Co., Montrose...	13,724 34		.....	Steam	37	5 double	.....	80,000						245	4	The same	The same															
Kimball Mill Co., Kimball.....			.....	Steam		14								4	4	Increase		1	100 00													
C. J. Spencer, Watertown.....	5,000 00		.....	Steam	75	1	1	36,000			60,000	1,000,000		200	5		Advance															
T. J. Bynon, Brookings.....	25,000 00	35,000 00	.....	Steam	100	9 double	2	250,000	170,000 00	10,000,000		4,000,000		600	11	The same	The same		\$ 85 00	1	\$50 00											
Artesian Roller Mill Co., Springfield..	15,000 00		Art. well	.....	20	5	.....	14,424	10,000 00	600,000	7,000	225,000			2	The same	The same															
N. B. Smith & Son, Madison.....	6,000 00	15,000 00	.....	Steam	45	5 double		50,000	35,000 00					300	4		Advance															
Cascade Mill Co., Sioux Falls.....	75,000 00	75,000 00	W. & S.	W. & S.	60	12	1	75,000	56,250 00	3,000,000				300	7		Advance	1	125 00	1	75 00											
Fountain Roller Mill Co., Yankton...	10,000 00	12,000 00	Art. well	.....	20	3 double								300	3	The same	The same	1	70 00													
Excelsior Mill Co., Yankton.....	25,000 00	45,000 00	W. & S.	W. & S.	65	12	1	120,840	15,166 86	4,747,708		120 cars		280	10	The same	The same	1	100 00	1	100 00											
F. & R. Brumwell, Huron..	1,000 00		.....	.....	5 tn fd		1				20,000			100	2		Advance															
Aberdeen Mill Co., Aberdeen.....	38,000 00	60,000 00	.....	Steam	80	8 double	.....	175,784	127,233 50	7,244,160	30,000	3,192,967	162,236 00	462	14		Advance	1	166 66	1	* 150 00	1	45 00†									
Geo. Reeves & Co., Castalia.....	12,000 00	15,000 00	.....	Steam	30	11	2	30,000	78,000 00	1,200,000	1,900	15,000	24,400 00	402	5			1	50 00	1	50 00											
John R. White & Co.....	4,500 00		Water	.....	10	5 double	2																									
Andrus Roller Mill Co., Andrus.....	12,000 00	16,000 00	Water	.....	20	4	1	35,000	15,000 00	700,000	1,000	60,000	18,000 00	330	2	The same	The same															
Dell Rapids Mill Co., Dell Rapids.....	13,000 00	18,000 00	.....	Steam	30	10	1	38,929	27,917 17	1,578,500	25,311	737,641	35,864 96	266	4	The same	The same															
D. B. Bascomb, Clark.....	20,000 00	26,000 00	.....	Steam	50	7 double	1								5	Decrease		2		1	40 00											
Total.....	\$317,224 34	\$377,000 00			722		13	975,977	\$581,567 53	31,504,368	187,211	11,705,608	\$300,501 12	4,285 92				786 66	\$500 00	\$260 00	\$40 00	\$10 25										
Average.....	18,660 25	31,416 67			45½		1.3	75,075	58,156 75	3,150,437	23,401	1,300,623	60,100 22	306.1 5½				98 33	83 57	52 00	40 00	2 56†										
*Book-keeper †Assistant ‡Wages per day																																

*Book-keeper. †Assistant. ‡Wages per day.

128
10½

SOUTH DAKOTA'S EXPORTS.

The following tables present by counties the shipments of grain, live stock and other productions from the counties of South Dakota and as far as could be obtained the shipments from each station for the year 1891. The table is complete except as to the Great Northern Railroad. The value of these tables depends upon their reliability and are the returns from the books of the different railroads carefully compiled and classified.

The tables show what our people have sold, what they have added to the world's commerce in the year 1891. Not all to be sure but the mass of the exports of the state is herein indicated.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S EXPORTS—CONTINUED.

BON HOMME COUNTY.

STATIONS.	Cattle	Hogs	Horses & mules	Sheep	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Mixed grain	Hay	Flax seed	Flax tow	Flour	Mill feed	Potatoes	Barley	Rye	Junk	Building brick	Poultry	Wool	Other farm prod'ts	Machinery	Miscellaneous	Totals
C. M. & St. P. R. R.—																								
Scotland	72	113	2	10	205	72	33	1	..	10	..	...	..	..	12	6	3	..	..	..	14	..	8	561
Tyndall	23	190	2	...	254	31	34	..	..	23	..	...	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	561
Springfield	6	51	2	2	54	6	4	..	..	8	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	142
Running Water	12	27	2	...	33	...	5	..	..	4	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83
Totals	113	381	8	12	546	109	76	1	..	45	..	..	..	..	12	6	7	..	..	..	14	..	17	1347

Valuation, cattle \$67,800, hogs \$304,800, horses and mules \$16,000, sheep \$3,600, wheat \$196,560, corn \$26,160, oats \$17,100, flax seed \$22,500, junk \$350.

BROOKINGS COUNTY.

Bur. Cedar Rapids & Northern R. R.—	4	...	...	...	130	...	16	...	74	...	28	6	1	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	265	
Elkton.....	1	...	...	...	72	...	5	...	56	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	144	
Bushnell.....	14	...	...	...	254	...	21	1	148	...	27	8	1	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	485	
White.....	87	19	4	2	874	1	49	4	18	567	5	74	24	4	25	...	1	5	...	1	...	6	7	1777
Chicago & North-Western R. R.....	106	19	4	2	1330	1	91	5	18	845	5	129	38	6	38	2	3	5	2	1	...	6	15	2671
Totals.....																								

Valuation, cattle \$63,600, hogs \$15,200, horses and mules \$8,000, sheep \$600, wheat \$478,800, corn \$240, oats \$20,473, hay \$720, flax seed \$422,500, flour \$90,300, junk \$150.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S EXPORTS—CONTINUED.

CUSTER COUNTY.

STATIONS.	Totals															
	Cattle	Hogs	Horses, mules	Sheep	Mixed live stk	Wheat	Corn	Pop corn	Oats	Mixed grain	Hay	Flax seed	Flour	Potatoes	Sugar beets	Barley
B. & M. R. R.—																
Custer City.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Mayo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pringle.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
F., E. & M. V. R. R.—																
Hermosa.....	34	.....	8	1	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fairburn.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo Gap.....	44	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	80	.....	16	7	.....	11	1	.....	3	.....	14	.....	2	.....	.....	.....

Valuation, cattle, \$48,000; horses and mules, \$32,000; sheep, \$2,100; wheat, \$3,960; corn, \$240; oats, \$675; hay, \$550; flour, \$1,400.

DAVISON COUNTY.

C., St. P. M. & O. R. R.—																	
Mitchell.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	212	.....	10	11	1	7	8	.....	.....	1	13	1
C., M. & St. P. R. R.—																	
Ethan.....	27	60	.....	.....	5	64	32	.....	5	2	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mitchell.....	31	52	12	.....	.....	302	4	.....	12	.....	12	7	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mt. Vernon.....	16	25	.....	.....	.....	305	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	75	140	12	.....	5	883	36	10	28	3	19	41	26	.....	.....	.....	.....

Valuation, cattle, \$45,000; hogs, \$112,000; horses and mules, \$24,000; wheat, \$317,880; corn, \$8,640; oats, \$6,300; hay, \$760; flax seed, \$20,500; flour, \$18,200; junk, \$150; poultry, \$3,000.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S EXPORTS—CONTINUED.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

STATIONS.	Cattle	Hogs	Horses, mules	Sheep	Mixed stock	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Mixed grain	Flax seed	Flour	Junk	Poultry	Miscellaneous	Totals
C. M. & St. P. R. R.—															
Delmont	9	32	1	.....	.....	65	13	2	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	129
Armour	60	180	2	3	25	448	3	5	30	32	13	4	2	.....	807
Totals	69	212	3	3	25	513	16	7	35	34	13	4	2	.....	936

Valuation, cattle \$41,400, hogs \$169,600, horses and mules \$6,000, sheep \$900, wheat \$184,680, corn \$3,840, oats \$1,573, flax seed \$17,000, flour \$9,100, junk \$200, poultry \$2,000.

EDMUNDS COUNTY.

C. M. & St. P. R. R.—															
Mina	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
Ipswich	33	.....	2	.....	8	278	.....	.....	.....	16	13	.....	.....	.....	350
Roscoe	12	.....	.....	4	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	7	55
Bowdle	29	.....	1	12	.....	280	.....	.....	1	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	457
Loyalton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	16	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
Hosmer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	69
Totals	76	.....	3	16	9	696	.....	.....	1	178	13	.....	.....	7	999

Valuation, cattle \$45,600, horses and mules \$6,000, sheep \$4,800, wheat \$250,560, flax seed \$89,000, flour \$9,100.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S EXPORTS—CONTINUED.

FALL RIVER COUNTY.

STATIONS.	Cattle	Hogs	Horses, mules	Mixed live st'k	Wheat	Oats	Mixed grain	Hay	Building brick	Stone	Wool	Sand	Stucco	Totals
B. & M. R. R.—														
Ardmore.....	45	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
Edgemont.....	13	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	23	4	41	.....	84
Hot Springs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Minnekahta.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	37
S. & G. Ranch.....	491	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	491
F., E. & M. V. R. R.—														
Hot Springs.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3
Smithwick.....	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188
Oelrichs	6	.....	4	.....	6	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71
Totals.....	743	.....	10	1	6	1	3	58	1	58	4	41	2	928

Valuation, cattle, \$445,800; horses and mules, \$20,000; wheat, \$2,160; oats, \$225; hay, \$2,320.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S EXPORTS—CONTINUED.

FAULK COUNTY.

STATIONS.	Cattle	Hogs	Horses, mules	Sheep	Mixed stock	Wheat	Oats	Mixed grain	Hay	Flax seed	Flour	Junk	Build'g brick	Lumber	Machinery	Miscellaneous	Totals
C. M. & St. P. R. R.—																	
Orient	10	1	.....	.....	.....	111	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	126
Faulkton	9	.....	.....	1	.....	101	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115
Millard .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	84	.....	.....	7	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115
Chi. & N. W. R. R.	32	.....	1	10	7	214	.....	1	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	283
Totals	51	1	1	11	12	510	.....	1	7	37	.....	1	.....	.....	1	6	639

Valuation, cattle \$30,600, hogs \$800, horses and mules \$2,000, sheep \$3,300, wheat \$183,600, hay \$280, flax seed \$18,500, junk \$50.

GRANT COUNTY.

Wis., Minn. & Pac. R. R.—																	
Troy .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Strausberg	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
Wilson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	37
Revilla	4	2	.....	.....	2	153	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	173
C., M. & St. P. R. R.—																	
Big Stone City	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	242	1	.....	.....	8	1	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	298
Milbank Junction	17	9	5	2	.....	567	1	.....	.....	10	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	613
Twin Brooks	4	.....	.....	1	.....	161	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	181
Marvin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
Totals	41	11	5	3	2	1264	6	.....	.....	46	10	4	31	3	.....	2	1428

Valuation, cattle \$24,600, hogs \$8,800, horses and mules \$10,000, sheep \$900, wheat \$455,040, oats \$1,550, flax seed \$23,000, flour \$7,000, junk \$200.

No return from Great Northern R. R. for Grant county.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S EXPORTS--CONTINUED.

HAMLIN COUNTY:

[illegible]

HAND COUNTY:

Chicago & North-Western R. R.....	37	7	1	5	..	370	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	3	1	37	499
Totals.....	37	7	1	5	..	370	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	3	1	37	499

Valuation, cattle, \$22 200; hogs, \$5,600; horses and mules, \$2,000; sheep, \$1,500; wheat, \$133,200; corn, \$240; flax seed, \$3,500; flour, \$18,900; junk, \$100.

HANSON COUNTY:

[illegible]

SOUTH DAKOTA'S EXPORTS—CONTINUED.

HUGHES COUNTY.

STATIONS.	Cattle	Hogs	Horses, mules	Sheep	Mixed stock	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Mixed grain	Hay	Flax seed	Flour	Barley	Rye	Junk	Building brick	Hides	Lumber	Machinery	Miscellaneous	Totals
Chi. & N. W. R. R.....	207	...	4	8	8	159	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	39	435
Totals.....	207	...	4	8	8	159	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	39	435

Valuation, cattle \$124,200, horses and mules \$8,000, sheep \$2,400, wheat \$7,240, corn \$240, flax seed \$2,500.

HUTCHINSON COUNTY.

C., M. & St. P. R. R.—																			
Tripp.....	25	61	....	1	....	170	28	21	1	....	3	1	3	1	1	....	....	....	316
Parkston.....	34	182	4	4	....	338	72	30	....	2	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	667
Freeman.....	30	42	1	19	4	356	30	16	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	506
Menno.....	19	90	....	5	....	336	21	14	....	....	10	29	....	....	1	....	....	....	525
Totals.....	108	365	5	29	4	1200	151	81	1	2	32	30	3	1	2	....	....	....	2014

Valuation, cattle \$64,800, hogs \$292,000, horses and mules \$10,000, sheep \$8,700, wheat \$432,000, corn \$36,240, oats \$18,225, hay \$80, flax seed \$16,000, flour \$2,100, junk \$100.

HYDE COUNTY.

STATIONS.	HYDE COUNTY.													Totals						
	Cattle	Hogs	Horses, mules	Sheep	Mixed stock	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Mixed grain	Hay	Flax seed	Flour	Barley	Rye	Junk	Building brick	Hides	Lumber	Machinery	Miscellaneous
Chi. & N. W. R. R..	7	....	1	....	....	53	1	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	11
Totals.....	7	....	1	....	....	53	1	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	11

Valuation, cattle \$4,200, horses and mules \$2,000, wheat \$19,080, corn \$240, hay \$40, flax seed \$1,000.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S EXPORTS—CONTINUED.

JERAULD COUNTY.

STATIONS.	Cattle	Hogs	Horses, mules	Sheep.	Mixed live st'k	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Mixed grain	Hay	Flax seed	Flour	Mill feed	Barley	Millet	Timothy	Rye	Junk	Wool	Miscellaneous.	Totals
C., M. & St. P. R. R.—	27	3	3	4	4	284	...	...	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	333
Alpena.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals.....	27	3	3	4	4	284	—	—	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	333

Valuations, cattle \$16,200, hogs \$2,400, horses and mules \$6,000, sheep \$1,200, wheat \$102,240, flax seed \$3,000, junk \$50.
Over half the shipments from Jerauld county go to Woonsocket, Kimball and White Lake.

KINGSBURY COUNTY.

C. M. & St. P. R. R.—	5	3	...	...	...	281	...	5	7	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	339
Oldham.....	10	2	...	1	...	106	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
Lake Preston.....	5	...	...	...	...	182	...	...	7	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	222
Erwin	104	9	5	15	4	1319	2	30	1	21	219	67	16	40	1	2	9	1	1	55	1921
Chi. & N. W. R. R.....	124	14	5	16	4	1888	2	35	15	21	306	67	16	40	1	2	9	1	1	55	2622
Totals.....	124	14	5	16	4	1888	2	35	15	21	306	67	16	40	1	2	9	1	1	55	2622

Valuation, cattle \$74,400, hogs \$11,200, horses and mules \$10,000, sheep \$4,800, wheat \$679,680, corn \$480, oats \$7875, hay \$840, flax seed \$15,300, flour \$48,900, junk \$50.

LAKE COUNTY.

C., M. & St. P. R. R.—	9	2	1	...	...	172	...	10	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	265
Wentworth.....	93	27	3	7	...	401	...	46	6	...	199	15	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	820
Madison	6	2	...	...	...	398	...	20	...	...	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	558
Ramona	7	3	2	4	...	199	...	5	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	261
Winfred	115	34	6	11	...	1170	...	81	6	...	443	15	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	1904
Totals.....	115	34	6	11	...	1170	...	81	6	...	443	15	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	1904

Valuation, cattle \$69,000, hogs \$27,200, horses and mules \$12,000, sheep \$3,300, wheat \$421,200, oats \$18,225, flax seed \$221,500, flour \$10,500.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S EXPORTS—CONTINUED.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

STATIONS.	Cattle	Hogs	Horses, mules	Sheep	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Hay	Flax seed	Flour	Build'g brick	Wool	Wood	Lumber	Ore	Stucco	Sawdust	Machinery	Miscellaneous	Totals
C. M. & St. P. R. R.—																				
Langford	13	...	...	...	280	2	...	...	33	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	329
Britton.....	10	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	66	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	228
Newark .....	...	...	...	...	61	1	...	...	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Totals.....	23	...	...	...	388	3	...	...	104	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	629
Valuation, cattle \$13,700, wheat, \$139,680, corn, \$720; flax seed \$52,000, flour \$77,700.																				

MEADE COUNTY.

F., E. & M. V. R. R.—																			
Sturgis.....	...	1	3	...	16	3	13	...	...	3	...	...	2	20	10	66	...	...	137
Tilford.....	11	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	33	75	...	...	...	...	132
Black Hawk.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	72	...	...	5	...	87
Piedmont	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	135	...	...	...	...	147
Totals.....	19	1	3	1	26	3	13	3	...	3	1	1	45	302	10	66	5	...	503
Valuation, cattle \$11,400, hogs \$800, horses and mules \$6,000, sheep \$300, wheat \$9,360, corn \$720, oats \$2,925, hay \$120, flour \$2,100.																			

SOUTH DAKOTA'S EXPORTS--CONTINUED.

MINER COUNTY.

STATIONS.	Totals																
	Cattle	Hogs	Horses, mules	Sheep	Mixed stock	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Mixed grain	Hay	Flax seed	Flour	Barley	Rye	Junk	Miscellaneous	
C., M. & St. P. R. R.—																	
Roswell.....	1	1	1	1	1	114	1	15	2	1	22	3	1	1	1	118	
Howard.....	14	9	1	4	1	343	1	59	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	469	
Vilas.....	1	1	1	1	1	34	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	42	
Chi. & N. W. R. R.....	25	13	2	1	3	691	2	18	1	18	27	10	37	15	1	869	
Totals.....	40	22	2	4	4	1182	3	33	62	18	49	13	42	16	1	1498	

Valuation, cattle \$24,000, hogs \$17,600, horses and mules \$4,000, sheep \$1,200, wheat \$425,520, corn \$720, oats \$7,425, hay \$720, flax seed \$24,500, flour \$9,100, junk \$50.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S EXPORTS—CONTINUED

MOODY COUNTY.

STATIONS.	Cattle	Hogs	Horses & mules	Sheep	Mixed live stock	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Mixed grain	Hay	Flax seed	Flour	Barley	Rye	Junk	Building brick	Stone	Lime	Ice	Wood	Lumber	Sand	Other firm p'dts	Miscellaneous	Totals
C. M. & St. P. R. R.—																									
Trent.....	2	1	.....	.....	..	29	...	13	..	..	23	...	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	5	81
Flandreau	52	18	.....	1	..	103	1	30	..	..	78	1	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	1	4	316
Egan.....	45	7	.....	5	2	101	9	16	..	..	60	...	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	246
Colman.....	20	3	1	1	..	58	...	9	14	..	32	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	138
Totals.....	119	29	1	7	2	291	10	68	14	..	193	1	34	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	781

Valuation, cattle \$71,400, hogs \$23,200, horses and mules \$2,000, sheep \$2,100, wheat \$104,760, corn \$2,400, oats \$15,300, flax seed \$96,500, flour \$700, junk \$50.

PENNINGTON COUNTY.

Burlington & Mo. River R. R.—																									
Hill City.....	4	...	6	.....	..	...	...	...	..	5	...	...	...	...	..	4	..	..	5	7	37	2	..	..	70
Red Fern.....	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	11	95	..	..	..	106
Rockford.....	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	..	..	1	..	..	10	...	..	..	..	13
F., E. & M. V. R. R.—																									
Brennan.....	465	...	12	1	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	478
Rapid City.....	10	...	11	1	..	1	...	...	20	..	...	27	..	..	..	30	..	1	..	..	18	..	..	..	119
Totals.....	479	...	30	2	..	1	...	...	26	..	...	27	..	..	..	34	1	1	5	28	150	2	..	..	786

Valuation, cattle \$287,400, horses and mules \$60,000, sheep \$600, wheat \$360, hay \$1,040, flour \$18,900.

Tab

COUNTY

Aurora.....
 Beadle.....
 Bon Homme
 Brookings..
 Brown.....
 Brule.....
 Butte.....
 Clark.....
 Clay.....
 Codington..
 Custer.....
 Davison.....
 Day.....
 Deuel.....
 Douglas
 Edmunds
 Fall River..
 Faulk.....
 Grant.....
 Hamlin.....
 Hand.....
 Hanson.....
 Hughes.....
 Hutchinson..
 Hyde.....
 Jerauld.....
 Kingsbury...
 Lake.....
 Lawrence....
 Lincoln.....
 McCook.....
 McPherson...
 Marshall.....
 Meade.....
 Miner
 Minnehaha...
 Moody.....
 Pennington..
 Potter.....
 Roberts.....
 Sanborn
 Spink.....
 Turner.....
 Union.....
 Yankton.....

Totals....

Valuation.
 oats, \$501,300;

Table of Car Load Shipments of Surplus Products of South Dakota by Counties.

COUNTY.	Cattle	Hogs	Horses, mules	Sheep	Mixed stock	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Flax	Barley	Other seeds	Flour	Mill feed	Hay	Poultry	Butter and eggs	Wool	Hides	Stone	Building brick	Lime, Cement	Ore	Bullion	Other shipm'ts	Total
Aurora.....	80	44	....	5	1	625	1	....	12	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	783
Beadle.....	114	17	2	34	....	939	....	....	7	1	1	11	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	61	1189
Bon Homme....	113	381	8	12	....	546	109	76	45	12	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	38	1347
Brookings.....	106	19	4	2	....	1330	1	91	845	38	7	129	38	18	2	1	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	35	2671
Brown.....	173	1	15	....	10	2013	4	9	131	21	3	354	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23	2758
Brule.....	64	107	13	6	1	316	63	....	17	2	2	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	602
Butte.....	2084	....	14	5	....	6	....	1	....	....	....	7	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2130
Clark.....	61	....	3	13	....	646	....	1	161	1	2	3	1	8	....	1	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	23	929
Clay.....	149	378	....	1	....	103	138	147	122	5	....	9	....	437	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	1	1497
Codington.....	208	1	4	7	....	77	....	10	80	1	17	293	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23	724
Custer.....	80	....	16	7	....	11	1	3	....	....	....	2	....	14	....	....	....	1	165	12	....	12	....	321	645
Davison.....	75	140	12	....	5	883	46	28	41	13	32	26	....	19	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	1338
Day.....	116	3	7	....	1	1532	....	7	157	7	1	35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1867
Deuel.....	73	....	....	18	2	716	....	19	384	10	2	3	1	9	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	1246
Douglas.....	69	212	3	3	25	513	16	7	34	....	35	13	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	936
Edmunds.....	76	....	3	16	9	696	....	....	178	....	1	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	999
Fall River.....	743	....	10	....	1	6	....	1	....	....	3	....	....	58	....	4	....	58	1	....	....	....	....	43	928
Faulk.....	51	1	1	11	12	510	....	....	37	....	1	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	31	....	....	....	8	639
Grant.....	41	11	5	3	2	1264	....	6	46	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	1428
Hamlin.....	70	5	....	4	30	457	....	15	238	18	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	849
Hand.....	37	7	1	5	....	370	1	....	7	....	....	27	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	44	499
Hanson.....	49	104	2	....	2	883	60	30	24	17	38	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1212
Hughes.....	207	....	4	8	8	159	1	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	40	435
Hutchinson.....	108	365	5	29	4	1200	151	81	32	3	2	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2012
Hyde.....	7	....	1	....	....	53	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	78
Jerauld.....	27	3	3	4	....	284	....	....	6	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	333
Kingsbury.....	124	14	5	16	4	1888	2	35	306	40	27	67	16	21	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	56	2622
Lake.....	115	34	6	11	....	1170	....	81	443	23	6	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1904
Lawrence.....	44	....	6	2	....	34	....	13	....	....	....	9	....	19	....	3	11	32	....	....	688	2	50	913	
Lincoln.....	132	390	....	12	....	585	108	328	298	92	4	....	....	86	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	77	2112
McCook.....	100	158	1	2	10	1515	20	76	133	77	48	24	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	12	2186
McPherson.....	62	....	1	4	....	938	....	....	520	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1528
Marshall.....	23	....	....	....	....	388	....	3	104	....	....	111	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	629
Meade.....	19	1	3	1	....	26	3	13	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	10	....	419	503
Miner.....	40	22	2	4	4	1182	3	33	49	42	78	13	....	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	1498
Minnehaha.....	299	254	10	21	13	1050	5	524	335	271	26	104	3	42	4	4	18	2801	4	....	....	....	....	124	5912
Moody.....	119	29	1	7	2	291	10	68	193	34	15	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	781
Pennington.....	479	....	30	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	27	....	26	....	....	....	....	1	34	1	....	....	185	786
Potter.....	56	....	1	....	....	373	....	....	29	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	31	491
Roberts.....	5	....	....	2	....	402	....	....	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	433
Sanborn.....	76	31	....	2	4	1044	....	1	8	18	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1193
Spink.....	161	15	9	36	7	1852	1	....	53	3	6	169	....	....	....	6	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	77	2399
Turner.....	166	417	2	12	7	745	142	254	137	22	10	32	4	137	....	35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	2172
Union.....	125	476	....	1	3	221	179	162	105	4	1	10	....	313	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	....	....	6	1615
Yankton.....	216	425	2	9	8	270	195	108	28	....	11	168	82	277	....	3	....	....	....	39	168	....	....	18	2027
Totals.....	7342	4065	215	337	175	30113	1264	2228	5376	775	404	1734	146	1531	11	51	20	32	3075	137	169	710	2	1866	61778

Valuation, cattle, \$4,405,200; hogs, \$3,252,000; horses and mules, \$430,000; sheep, \$101,100; wheat, \$10,840,680; corn \$303,360; oats, \$501,300; flax, \$2,688,000; flour, 1,213,800; hay, \$61,240; poultry, \$11,000; ore, \$2,130,000.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S EXPORTS—CONTINUED.

UNION COUNTY.

STATIONS.	Totals											
	Cattle	Hogs	Horses, mules	Sheep	Mixed stock	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Mixed grain	Hay	Flax seed	Flour
C. M. & St. P. R. R.—												
Jefferson.....	3	55	..	..	..	8	11	...	1	14	1	...
Elk Point.....	71	189	..	..	2	42	81	11	..	264	19	10
Chicago & North-Western R. R.....	51	232	..	1	1	171	87	151	..	35	85	...
Totals.....	125	476	..	1	3	221	179	162	1	313	105	10

Valuation, cattle \$75,000, hogs \$380,800, sheep \$300, wheat \$79,560, corn \$42,960, oats \$36,450, hay \$12,520, flax seed \$52,500, flour \$7,000, junk \$50.

YANKTON COUNTY.

C., M. & St. P. R. R.—												
Gayville.....	103	140	..	..	..	39	49	44	..	273	...	15
Yankton.....	83	107	1	3	6	92	70	51	3	2	19	104
Lesterville.....	6	65	..	6	2	124	39	8	8	...	5	...
Chi. & N. W. R. R.....	24	113	1	..	..	15	37	5	..	2	4	49
Totals.....	216	425	2	9	8	270	195	108	11	277	28	168

Valuation, cattle, \$129,600; hogs, \$340,000; horses and mules, \$4,000; sheep, \$2,700; wheat, \$97,200; corn, \$46,800; oats, \$24,300; hay, \$11,080; flax seed, \$14,000; flour, \$117,600; junk, \$350.

REVIEW OF THE TABLE OF SHIPMENTS.

The counties of Campbell, Walworth, Sully, Buffalo and Charles Mix do not appear in the table, there being no railroads in these counties. Adjoining counties get the credit for the surplus products of these counties. Jerauld county has but one railroad station, which does not receive more than 25 per cent of her surplus. The returns for some counties are not complete. Reports could not be obtained from the Great Northern railroad, hence shipments on that road from Grant, Codington and Beadle counties are not included in the above table. Reports of car load shipments only are given. Large quantities of surplus, as butter, eggs, poultry, potatoes, etc., have been shipped in less than car loads, hence do not appear in the report. Not all the shipments noted have gone out of the State. Much of the stone, cement, building brick, lumber, ore, etc., have been shipments to stations within the State. Under the item "Other Shipments", there is included products not properly "surplus products," as machinery, emigrants' movables, etc.

LESSONS FROM THE TABLE.

The table shows that the State divides into three groups as to leading products.

The Black Hills group is distinct in the production of minerals and lumber and show a marked feature in the large shipments of cattle.

The corn group is marked by the shipment of hogs. In the counties north of 44 deg. 30 min. north latitude, but thirty-seven carloads of hogs and but eight carloads of corn were shipped. In the counties through which the forty fourth parallel of north latitude runs, namely: Moody, Lake, Miner, Sanborn, Jerauld and Buffalo, and the tier of counties north of these, namely: Brookings, Kingsbury, Beadle, Hand, Hyde

and Hughes—in these counties 176 carloads of hogs and one of corn were shipped. The forty-fourth parallel or north latitude seems from the table to mark the northern limit of successful corn production.

The wheat group, or better, the hard wheat group, lies north of the forty-fourth parallel mentioned, though the successful production of wheat is general over all the State east of the Missouri river.

Another lesson is to be learned from the shipments of sheep and wool:

The wheat producing counties in the north part of the State are fast becoming sheep and wool producing counties. The shipments, while not large, have been general.

Building stone are shipped from two groups, viz.: The Black Hills group and a small group in the eastern part with Minnehaha county as a center.

The shipments of cement are from Yankton county, and mark the beginning of an important industry, likely to extend into other counties through which the Missouri river runs. Allied with this industry is the production of lime and stucco in the Black Hills group.

